

# Westward Democrat.

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## OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, BY  
G. W. SPRIN.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS—ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS,  
IN ADVANCE.

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Payment for all advertisements is held to be  
due from the date of the first insertion.

G. W. SPRIN, No. 3 Congress street, (over  
the Daily Advertiser Office) Boston, is our Agent for  
the sale of this paper in all parts of the State.

Book and Job Printing  
PROMPTLY AND NEATLY EXECUTED.

POETRY.

All is Action—All is Motion.

BY J. HALL.

All is action, all is motion.  
In this mighty world of ours!  
Like the current of the ocean,  
Man is urged by unseen powers!

Steadily and strongly moving,  
Life is onward ever,  
Still the general is the victor,  
On the age that went before.

Duty points with outstretched fingers,  
Every soul to action bids,  
We battle the soul that lingers,  
Onward! onward! 'tis the cry.

Though man's form may seem victorious,  
War may waste and famine blight,  
Still from the conflict glimmers,  
Mind comes forth with added light.

O'er the darkest night of sorrow,  
From the darkest field of strife,  
Dawns a clearer, brighter morning,  
Springs a truer, nobler life.

Onward, onward, onward ever!  
Human progress none may stay!  
All who make the vain endeavor,  
Shall like chaff be swept away.

MR. SPRIN'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Thunder Storm.

I was never a man of feeble courage. There  
is never a storm either of human or elementary  
kind, which I have not looked upon with a brow  
of daring. I have stood in front of battle, when  
swords were gleaming and circling around me  
like fiery serpents of the air—I have sat on the  
mountain-pinnacles, when the whirlwind was  
rending its oaks from their rocky cliffs and scatter-  
ing their pieces in all directions—I have seen  
these things with a swelling soul, that knew  
no, that recked not of danger—but there is  
something in thunder's voice that makes me  
tremble like a child. I have tried to overcome  
this unmanly weakness—I have called pride to  
my aid—I have sought for moral courage in the  
lessons of philosophy—but it avails me nothing—  
the first low moaning of the distant cloud,  
my heart shudders, quivers, gasps, and dies within  
me.

My involuntary dread of thunder, had its  
origin in an incident, that occurred when I was a  
child of ten years. I had a little cousin—a girl  
of the same age with myself—who had been the  
constant companion of my childhood. Strange  
that, after lapse of almost a score of years, that  
countenance should be so familiar to me, I can  
see the bright young creature—her large eyes  
flashing like a beautiful gem, her free locks  
streaming as joy upon the sunbeams, and her  
cheek glowing like a ruby through a wreath of  
transparent snow. Her voice had the melody  
and joyousness of a bird's, and when we bound-  
ed over the wooded hill or the fresh green valley,  
shouting a glad answer to every voice of nature,  
and clapping her little hands in the very ecstasy  
of young existence, she looked as if breathing  
away like a fresh nightingale from the Earth,  
and going off where all things were beautiful  
and happy like her.

It was a morning in the middle of August—  
The little girl had been passing some days at  
my father's house, and she was now to return  
home. Her path lay across the fields, and I  
gladly became the companion of her walk. I  
never knew a summer morning more beautiful  
and still. Only one little cloud was visible, and  
that seemed so pure, and white, and peaceful,  
as if it had been the incense-smoke of some burn-  
ing-censer of the skies. The leaves hung silent  
in the woods, the waters of the bay had forgot-  
ten their undulations, the flowers were bending  
their heads as if desiring of the rain and the dew,  
and the whole atmosphere was of such a  
soft luxurious sweetness, that it seemed a cloud  
of roses, scattered down by the hands of Peri  
from the far-off gardens of Paradise. The green  
Earth and blue sea lay abroad in their bound-  
lessness, and the peaceful sky bent over and  
blessed them. The little creature at my side  
was in a delirium of happiness, and her clear,  
sweet voice came ringing upon the air, as often  
as she heard the tones of a favorite bird, or found  
some strange and lovely flower in her frolic  
wanderings. The unbroken and almost super-  
natural tranquility of the day continued until  
nearly noon. Then, for the first time, the indi-  
cations of an approaching tempest were mani-  
fest. Over the summit of a mountain, at the  
distance of about a mile, the folds of dark cloud  
became suddenly visible, and, at the same in-  
stant, a hollow roar came down upon the winds,  
as if it had been the sound of waves in a rocky  
cavern. The cloud rolled out like a banner-fold  
upon the air, but still the atmosphere was as  
calm and the leaves as motionless as before, and  
there was not even a quiver upon the sleeping  
waters to tell of the coming hurricane.

To escape the tempest was impossible. As  
the only resort, we fled to an oak that stood at  
the foot of a tall and rugged precipice. There  
we remained, and gazed almost breathlessly up  
at the clouds, marvelling themselves like  
bloody giants in the sky. The thunder was not  
frequent, but every burst so fearful, that the  
young creature, who stood by me, shut her eyes  
convulsively, clung with desperate strength to  
my arm, and shrieked as if her very heart would  
break. A few minutes and the storm was upon  
us. During the height of its fury, the little girl  
raised her finger towards the precipice, that towered  
above us. I looked up, and an anathema  
flame was quivering upon its gray peaks, and  
the next moment, the clouds opened, the rocks

littered to their foundations, a roar like the  
groan of a Universe filled the air, and I felt my-  
self blinded and thrown, I knew not whither—  
How long I remained insensible, I cannot tell,  
but when consciousness returned, the violence  
of the storm was abating, the roar of the winds  
dying in the tree-tops, and the deep tones of the  
cloud coming in fainter murmurs from the eastern  
hills.

I arose, and looked tremblingly and almost  
deliriously around. She was there—the dear  
child of my infant love—stretched out upon the  
wet, green earth. After a moment of irresolu-  
tion, I went up and looked upon her. The  
handkerchief upon her neck was slightly rent,  
and a single dark spot upon her bosom told  
where the pathway of death had been. At first  
I clasped her to my breast with cry of agony, and  
then laid her down and gazed into her face, al-  
most with a feeling of calmness. Her bright, di-  
shelved ringlets clustered sweetly around her  
brow, the look of terror had faded from her lips,  
and an infant smile was pictured beautifully  
there, the red rose-tint upon her cheek was  
lovely as in life, and, as I pressed it to my own,  
the fountain of tears was opened, and I wept as  
if my head were waters. I have but a dim re-  
collection of what followed—I only know, that  
I remained weeping and motionless till the com-  
ing of twilight, and that I was then taken  
tenderly by the hand, and led away where I saw  
the countenances of parents and sisters.

Many years have gone by upon their wings  
of light and shadow, but the scenes I have  
portrayed still come over me, at times with terrible  
distinctness. The old oak yet stands at the base  
of the precipice, but its limbs are black and dead,  
and its hollow trunk, looking upward to the sky,  
as if "calling to the clouds to drink," is an em-  
blem of rapid and needless decay. A year ago  
I visited the spot, and the thoughts of by-gone  
years came mournfully back to me—thoughts of  
the little innocent being, who fell at my side like  
some beautiful tree of Spring, rent up by the  
whirlwind in the midst of its blossoming. But I  
remembered—and oh there where joy in the mem-  
ory—that she had gone where no lightning  
slumber in the folds of the rainbow cloud, and  
where the sunlight waters are never broken by  
the storm-breath of Omnipotence.

My readers will understand why I shrink in  
terror from the thunder. Even the conscious-  
ness of security is no relief to me—my fear has  
assumed the nature of an instinct, and seems in-  
deed a part of my existence.

COL. FREMONT'S PARTY.

The National Intelligencer contains the details  
given by Col. Fremont himself in his letters to  
his wife, and father-in-law Col. Benton. These  
letters commence under date of 28th, Nov. Alex-  
ander, Jan. 27th and end under that of Santa Fe,  
Feb. 17th. We are indebted to the Boston  
Transcript for the following abstract of these let-  
ters: Col. Fremont writes that he left the "Up-  
per Pueblo, near the head of the Arkansas, Nov.  
25th, 1848, with an old trapper, well known as  
"Bill Williams," as guide. The error of the ex-  
pedition was committed in engaging this man—  
He proved never to have known a word of the  
country, and he forgot the country which they  
had to pass. The 11th of December, the party  
found themselves at the mouth of the Rio del  
Norte canon, where this river issues from the  
Sierra San Juan—one of the highest, most rug-  
ged and impracticable of all the Rocky moun-  
tain ranges, inaccessible to trappers, and hunters  
even in summer. Across this point the guide  
undertook to conduct them.

The cold was extraordinary. Even along the  
river bottom the snow was already breast high  
for the mules. At the warmest hours of the day  
the thermometer stood in the shade of a tree  
trunk at zero. Judge of the nights and the  
storms! They pressed up towards the summit,  
the snow deepening as they rose; and in four or  
five days of this struggling and climbing, all on  
foot, reaching the naked ridges which lie above  
the timbered region, and which form the divid-  
ing heights between the waters of the Atlantic  
and Pacific oceans. Along these naked heights  
it storms all winter, and the raging winds sweep  
across them with remorseless fury. On their  
first attempt to cross they encountered a powder  
ice (which of fine snow) which drove them back  
with some ten or twelve men variously frozen—  
faint, and fatigued. On a second attempt they  
crossed the ridge, descended a little, and en-  
camped immediately below on the edge of the  
timbered region about 12,000 feet above the level  
of the sea. Westward the country was buried  
in snow. The storm continued. All movement  
was impossible. To advance with the expedition  
was impossible; to get back, impossible. Their  
fast food revealed. They were overtaken by  
sudden and inevitable ruin.

In a few days the fine band of mules perished.  
Colonel Fremont determined to recross the  
mountains back of the valley of the Rio del  
Norte, dragging the baggage by men. The day  
after, Christmas he sent off a party of four vol-  
unteers, under the command of King, to seek for  
aid. Day after day—sixteen days passed, and  
no news from them. The spirit of the party  
began to break. Mr. Price had down in the  
trail and froze to death. Col. Fremont was fear-  
ful that the relief party had been cut off by the  
Indians. He now set off himself with Godley,  
Press and Saunders, a colored servant, leaving  
the camp under command of Vientlander.

On the fifth day after leaving camp, Col. Fre-  
mont encountered a friendly Indian, who under-  
took to act as guide to the Little Rio Colorado  
settlement. On the sixth day they encountered  
three of the first relief party in a most miser-  
able condition. King had starved to death. By  
the aid of Indian horses they carried the three  
survivors down to the valley, to the Pueblo on  
the Little Colorado, which they reached the fourth  
day afterwards, (the tenth after leaving the  
camp on the mountains) having travelled  
through snow, and on foot, 160 miles.

The second morning after reaching the Little  
Colorado, Godley, with four Mexicans, horses  
and provisions, set out for the relief of Vien-  
tlander's party, while Col. Fremont remained at  
Tooe. But Vientlander's party having waited  
seven days, and their scant provisions being al-  
most exhausted, started for a settlement. Alas!  
a Christian Indian, was the first to give out.  
He made his way back to the camp, intending  
to die there, but he doubtless did. At ten  
miles, Wise gave out, and died; a day or two  
afterwards, Carter, on the fourth, Sores; then  
Morin! The state of the party becoming de-  
perate, they broke up and separated. The de-  
tails now grow distressing in the extreme, and  
a party of five set off making the mournful con-

stant, that should any one give out he should be  
left to die. With two they had to carry it into  
effect. Here we shall let Col. Fremont speak  
for himself:

"In the afternoon, the two Indian boys went  
ahead—blessed by God's will—and before night-  
fall met Godley with the relief. He had gone on  
with speed. The boys gave him the news. He  
fired signal guns to notify his approach. He  
heard the guns and knew the crack of our rifles,  
and felt that relief had come. This night was  
the first of hope and joy. Early in the morning,  
with the first gray light, Godley was in the  
camp, and soon met Hallor and the wreck of his  
party slowly advancing. I hear that they all  
cried like children—these men of iron nerves  
and lion hearts when dangers were to be faced  
or hardships to be conquered. They were all  
children in this moment of melted fears. Suc-  
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**BANKS AND BANKING.**  
A writer in the Bangor Whig takes the Banks of the country generally, and those in that city in particular, to task, for certain alleged abuses and illegal practices, in the matter of demanding and receiving usurious interest, and for general efforts to confine the pressure on the money market for their own pecuniary benefit. In the course of a long communication on this subject, the writer says:

"That the management of the Banks was the original cause of the pressure is not pretended; but that the pressure has been continued, and still exists, in a very great degree, by their management—where the causes that produced it have ceased—is an opinion, with which a large portion of those best acquainted in such matters, has become a settled conviction. Now it is contended that it is in the power of the Banks to make money abundant and easy, when causes exist to make it otherwise—but it is contended and cannot be denied, that though the Banks may not be able in times of pressure to afford all the relief needed by the business community, it is in their power, and none the less their duty because there is a pressure, so far as they do make loans or discounts, to make them at the rates fixed by law. The law throughout New England limits the rate of interest which may be exacted by the Banks at six per cent, and it is apparent that, in times of pressure when the Banks are compelled from the laws of currency as now existing in this country, to contract their loans and diminish their accommodations, their dividends must be proportionally diminished, if they confine their operations within the limits of the law. What is the fact? Are their dividends diminished? Is it not notorious, that the Banks throughout the country generally, have never before made such large dividends as during the past year, to say nothing of the large amounts, which many of them have paid out under the head of 'reserved profits'?" Does not this prove then, that the Banks have been engaged in unlawful practices and abuses, by exacting more than the lawful rates of interest, and that consequently they have been engines of oppression and injury, instead of fulfilling the office for which they were or should have been erected?

It would be curious to one acquainted with such matters to look into the books of many of the Banks and see which is the largest in amount, the 'interest account' accruing from the regular rates of discount, or the 'Profit and loss account' made up of the items of the direct and indirect mode of shaving practiced in the various operations.

For the larger cities the means of the Banks, it is believed, are unlawfully employed to accommodate the wants of the public through agents and brokers to obtain the exorbitantly high rates of interest which the necessities of the business men have compelled them to pay; while in smaller places—the Banks have not even among the number—the Banks have not even the modesty to employ a broker or agent to cover up their illegal transactions, but the Banks themselves have been converted into regular brokers' shops, and it has not only here, but in many other parts of the State become notorious, afforded to the public, have been at the most flagrantly usurious rates of interest. Instances are not wanting of paper having been negotiated at a Bank in this city where one to one and a half per cent. per month has been paid at the counter of the Bank. They are not rare instances, but are quite matters of every day occurrence, without even disguising the illegality of the transaction, by taking the extra interest above six per cent. under cover of a charge for exchange, or for the premium of a cable on London; or of the indirect ways commonly practiced to obtain usurious rate of interest—but the writer does not assert that all Banks in the State and abroad, conduct their affairs in this shameful way;—there are undoubtedly some honorable exceptions, where a due regard and consideration is had to the accommodation of their customers, and where their business is conducted on principles at least within the limits of the law.

If it requires facts and arguments to prove, that the Banks throughout the country generally, are engaged in a regular system of shaving, and at this time are using their means unlawfully through brokers and agents, to exact from the business community illegal rates of interest, when all the causes that ordinarily make an easy money market are generally admitted to be in operation, nothing of the kind is required to prove true what has been said about the practices and usages of our own Banks. They are lamentable facts which nearly all who have had occasion for Bank accommodations will feel to be too true."

In conclusion the writer recommends the subject of Bank abuses to the consideration of the Legislature, and expresses the conviction that "a few wholesome penalties such as grand juries occasionally administer to public nuisances or to infamous acts would cure the evil."

If the "illegal practices" and gross official mismanagement, complained of by the writer in the Whig, do in fact exist, and the present laws for the regulation of the Banking institutions of the State, when rigidly enforced, should be found to be inadequate to the correction of real abuses, then it will undoubtedly be the pleasure, as well as the duty of the Legislature to provide additional safeguards against future violations or evasions of the laws, and now guarantees against the recurrence of similar abuses. The democratic party have ever evinced a readiness to impose upon banking institutions all just and necessary restrictions, for the protection of community; even at the hazard of a systematic opposition from the federal party, and regardless of the clapping cry of "Locoism warfare upon the banks," "Locoism tinkering of the currency"—and the employment of their equally senseless phrases.

Now, if the federal party or any portion of it, satisfied of their past errors, are beginning to appreciate the evils incident to our banking system, and what is more important, are really prepared to become co-laborers with the democratic party in an earnest effort for the removal of these evils, their aid will not only be thankfully accepted, but their change of view will also be hailed as a gratifying evidence of the soundness of the much divided democratic doctrine on this question. It must, however, be confessed at the same time, that such talk as the foregoing, on the subject of Banks, sounds rather queerly, coming as it does from a federal paper. It shows at least that it is from a "progressive age"—decidedly so. Augusta Age.

Gen. Scott has issued his orders to Gen. Grant to regard discipline and military control, according to the regulations for the guidance of the General-in-Chief. The Headquarters are fixed at and in the vicinity of New York for the Eastern division, and at Cincinnati for the Western division.

The Boston Republican says:—Gov. Kent is at Washington, and has been there about two months, begging for office. He first put in his claim for consul at Liverpool, but failing in this, he is now trying to get the consulship for Rio de Janeiro. He is a sturdy beggar, and hard to be shaken off."

## OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

"The Union—It must be preserved."

PARIS, MAINE, MAY 22, 1849.

### THE EUROPEAN NEWS.

The last intelligence from Europe gives Germany the palm for interest on account of its movements. It is laboring on a great internal measure, to change a population of forty millions from a condition of almost separate nationalities to one unity, of one nationality: or better still, to change it from that state of political thralldom, which has so long been an anomaly in connection with so great a range of free inquiry to a state of political freedom. The thoughtful Germans have learned some lessons in the American school and they mean to reduce them to practice. They will no longer be subject to Austrian absolutism, or allow Austria to take the lead in Germany, but are resolved that the nation shall rule itself. This purpose is represented in the representative body at Frankfurt, which was composed of delegates from all the German states and kingdoms, and which is now composed of all save only that of Austria, who have withdrawn or are about to have orders to withdraw. It is this body which has offered the imperial crown to Frederick William IV. of Prussia. He in substance refuses to accept it, that is, he will accept it and emperor over those states whose kings or emperors will consent to have him emperor, and provided Austria will also consent to it. This is not satisfactory to the Frankfurt assembly, and accounts to a refusal. This body for months past has been ridiculed and denounced by the Tory press of England, and again it has been declared a body without dignity, without either an army or a public sentiment to back it; as a knot of wild theorists voting constitutions which they had no power to set up, and tendering honors which they had no right to bestow. The tone of this Tory press of England has suddenly changed. The great fact, within a week of the sailing of the last steamer, has been revealed, that the masses of northern Germany are with the Frankfurt assembly. "Beyond all doubt," confesses the London Times, "in the northern and eastern parts of Germany this movement has acquired the character of a national passion, as intense and almost as universal as that which roused the German people to the great struggle of 1813."

We prefer, however, the testimony of the Germans themselves. They state the people are all alive with the great idea of union, of nationality. An article by Professor Gervinus scolds the idea of little petty principalities like Lippe and Waldeck dictating a policy to a large state like Prussia. Let the king of Prussia accept the offer, let Austria accede, and the power to act independent of Russian help. Even let Austria not accede and Prussian policy will heap coals of fire on its head by still protecting it. Another article from Frankfurt gives the feeling of the masses, and this feeling even extends to Austria. It predicts that nearly all Germany will unite to carry out the decrees of the Frankfurt assembly. It makes some strange revelations. It says that Austria, to preserve her influence in Germany, by a note signed by Prince Schwartzberg January 17, 1849, proposed at Berlin to Prussia that the five kings of Germany with the emperor of Austria shall take the whole matter in their own hands! That Austria and Prussia should begin by invading their consins of Bavaria, Hanover, Wurttemberg and Saxony to hold conferences upon what was next to be done, how to parcel out the power, &c.!! And as for the Frankfurt assembly, a small army of 40,000 men was to be relied on to produce its submission. But this cozy proposal was rejected by the Prussian cabinet. Now negotiations are going on to try and unite the courts of Hanover, Munich, Dresden and Stuttgart, in opposition to Prussia. Meantime the popular demand upon the king of Prussia is so strong that, it is confidently predicted, he will be obliged either to accept or to abdicate; he must be Caesar or be nothing. Such is the whole tenor of German letters. If he does not abdicate, his brother, the prince of Prussia, will succeed him, and he stands ready to accept the imperial dignity. Then a struggle is predicted greater than any that has taken place in Europe for years. It is declared in advance, that this acceptance will upset the European treaties of 1815, and that Austria and Russia will take umbrage at it. It will be Cossack against republican.

Austria has not improved her affairs since the last advice. The new general in Hungary is sued a proclamation to the Austrian army worthy of a tool of a despot. "Are you not Austrians," he says, "gallant soldiers, faithful in tribulation and death? You cannot but conquer or die!" We fight for a just cause and Heaven will assist us! Lo! those that oppose us are but vicious miscreants, the scum of all people, the devils of nations which they sacrificed a thousand times, and who have turned this blessed country into a plaything for real Poles and into a desert! Well, they, with THEM LET IT BE WAR TO THE KNIFE," &c. &c. After this deadly manifesto it is gratifying to learn that old Welden has got worsted. The news from this quarter, however, is so contradictory—one letter contradicting another—that there is little that can be gathered satisfactory. One thing, however, seems to be going on—a union of races in Hungary, as predicted in a German journal which we quoted. Some of those who have been fierce against the Magyars are now uniting against Austria. Nor are these Magyars so bloodthirsty as represented. It is admitted that their army is well disciplined. Things look bad for the imperial cause in this quarter. Meantime Austria has shown the cloven foot in the affairs of Italy. She has made hard demands in this quarter. She has required Sardinia to pay an enormous indemnity, and makes nothing of asking that a constitution shall be altered to her liking, and

that certain towns shall be garrisoned by her troops. None of these things seem to draw forth the rebuke of "her ancient ally" John Bull. She is engaged in defending monarchy, and this covers a multitude of sins. John Bull has no words against old Welden's savage proclamation, or the capacity of the Austrian cabinet. He only thunders against republicanism. He loves to libel democrats.

The Roman republic will next be the theatre of exciting scenes. General Oudinot was on his way to Rome, while the assembly at Rome resolved, with much enthusiasm, to maintain its ground. It voted the following resolution:—"Considering the last events which have occurred in Italy, the Roman constituent assembly declares that the Roman republic, the asylum and bulwark of Italian liberty, will neither recede nor enter into any compromise. The representatives and triumphant pledge their oath to that effect, in the name of God and the people. The country shall be saved."

France presents little that is cheering to republicans. Its president is amusing the fashionable by levees and dinners—police are hunting out every secret or open society and prosecuting or persecuting all free speakers—or seizing petty printing presses and suppressing petty pamphlets—its cabinet are casting an influence in favor of monarchy and hating the professions of its president. Its expedition to put down a neighbor republic—a republic which it admitted without foreign intervention would stand as graceful to the age and cannot be too severely denounced. One redeeming item of news appears however from France.

The wolfish treatment of the Piedmontese by Austria, or rather the indication of Austria to take too large a slice of Italy, has prompted the French government to take a firm and vigorous attitude. The debate announced that the French minister at Turin has been instructed to advise the king of Sardinia to reject the terms of peace ordered by Radetzky. This has been done, however, out of no regard for freedom, no sympathy for the republicanism that swelled forth so copiously from the lips of the president; but out of national considerations, because French interests demanded that Austrian dominion in Italy should be checked. Troops, consequently, are moving in the direction of Italy beside those pouring into Rome. The journals are crowded with various items relative to the elections—the programmes of the parties, letters from officials, movements of the electoral committees. The result will be looked for with no little interest.

England presents little that is new. The most important event is the passage of the navigation law in the commons. The debate on it was long, interesting and important. The majority on its passage was respectable, evidently larger than the protectionists expected, and their journals are putting the lash on to some honorable, who they allege made promises before election, and after it, went against government dictation—who even made speeches in the house against the very law for which they voted. This flustering indicates wounded birds. The days for keeping up the barriers of trade and commerce have gone by. The Tories in England and the Tories in America will do well to open wide their eyes to this great fact. The struggle now will be with the lords. The Times says that "unless this body wish to send her majesty once more adrift on the world in search of a ministry," they will do well to pass the bill.

We are glad to notice that our Governor has called the attention of the Legislature to the subject of agricultural schools. An agricultural school, to render it a school of practical as well as theoretical instruction, should be a manual labor, or an industrial school. Schools may be made self-supporting, and by this means, without raising one cent of money more than we do, the highest education might be given to all the children of the State. The poor would be on an equal footing with the rich, and no child grown up in ignorance, and feel the cause of his father's poverty. The system cannot at once be introduced. But we wish to see a model school, a normal school established by the State, preparatory to its general introduction. Such a school would test the practicability of the plan, and furnish teachers for the extension of the system.

VIRGINIA.—All doubt of the election of Mr. Beale to congress in the 11th district is removed by the returns, and the grand result, according to the Enquirer, is for congress fourteen democrats and one Texas, war, Clayton compromise, up to the hub southern whig, elected by democrats. State senate—democrats 23, whigs 11. House of delegates—democrats 73, whigs 62. Democratic majority on joint ballot twenty-one. In the 11th congress district the 23rd vote shows a majority for Powell, dem of 107; Gen. Taylor's majority over Cass was 121.

THE RIVER.—The grandest of New York concluded their labors on Monday week, with a verdict that the deaths of 17 persons named were caused by gunshot wounds from balls fired by the military during the riot before the Opera House on Thursday evening, 10th May, by order of the civil authorities of the city; and that the circumstances existing at the time justified the authorities in giving the order to fire upon the mob. The jurors further believe that if a larger number of the police had been ordered out, the necessity of a resort to the use of the military might have been avoided.

FROM THE PLAINS.—A despatch from St. Louis, dated the 15th, announces the arrival of Dragoons had encountered the Apache and Eutaw Indians in two or three battles, the first occurring March 1st—in which two dragoons and about twenty-eight Indians had been killed. A battle between the Apaches and Eutaws is also reported to have taken place, in which forty of the Apaches were killed.

## THE "GOLD DOLLAR."

By the politeness of a friend we were last week presented with one of these little beauties. They are the most beautiful specimen of coinage ever produced. About one hundred thousand, as we learn, have already been struck off at the mint. The Boston Post, in speaking of their emission, and their utility as a circulating medium, remarks as follows:—"Of course, all the present emission will be kept, for some time, at least, as curiosities and playthings. The proper policy, therefore, is to make more as fast as possible, so that they may become familiar to us, and be incorporated with our practical circulation. They are rather small, of course, but we are in hopes that, when people grow used to them, and have proper appliances for their reception, they may become a favorite coin and be preferred to small bills. We have wallets and pocket books for the safe conveyance of bits of bank paper, and purses for silver and copper coins—it is not unreasonable to suppose that some inventive genius may provide a separate and fitting receptacle for the 'little gold fellows.' When any thing new comes forward, there is always a deal of croaking—the thing appears to be just what it ought not to have been—but, in spite of every thing, we believe the 'gold dollar' with a proper action at the mint, will be thoroughly successful. Half dimes, we recollect, were said to be ridiculously small when first emitted—but who loses half dimes now—a days more frequently than any thing else? Use, familiarity and habit are great things. As respects the liability to counterfeits, we think it very small. Gold coins are not easily imitated, and the 'gold dollar' is so remarkably fine, neat and unique, that we think it almost impossible that the public could be imposed upon to any extent. The counterfeits gold now in circulation not only bears no nameable proportion to the genuine, but is a mere atom as compared with the counterfeit silver in dollars and halves. With a large experience of years, a friend of ours tells us he never saw one counterfeit it. He has seen three or four counterfeit halves, and perhaps twice as many quarters. We hope the government will send forth the 'gold dollar' abundantly into every corner of the land, but particularly into our cities and large towns, where the small bank bills are little profit and considerable trouble.

Our idea is, that what may be called the 'real spending money' of the people should be coin—be money. For circulation between banks—for transport in large sums—for the surplus in the pockets of wealth—bank bills are preferable and much cheaper. To be sure, with a 'small' circulation of coin, exclusively, the community would lose the original outlay and the banks, their annual interest on the superseded paper, but the former would gain in having a currency which was certain and unchangeable, and still more would it gain in being furnished with a mass of specie which, in times of need, would rally to the seaboard, and strengthen the banks, already weakened, perhaps, by foreign demand. As it is now, when a pinch comes and the volume of circulation is reduced by every man's despoiling every dollar he can raise to the payment of unavoidable debts, the small bills come back to the banks to weaken them at the very time when they should increase in strength. With specie for the 'small' currency, the exact reverse would occur, and the banks would receive specie from the community, to which, in return, it might then lend an increased amount of its larger bills. Of course, we do not suppose that the gold dollars are to drive small bills out of circulation immediately, if at all. We only point to the effects of their so doing; and we are strongly in favor of a legislative enactment, throughout the country, forbidding the emission of small bills, say under five or even ten dollars. In cities, especially, small bills might well be spared, for they are little or no profit to the banks, and, in a thickly settled population, a comparatively small amount of specie would be required for daily use.

The entire circulation of one, two and three of the twenty-six Boston banks, with a capital of sixteen millions, in September last, was only \$770,411, and of all the banks in Massachusetts, but \$2,388,537—no impossible sum, it would seem, to scatter among us in specie, with the mines of California at our backs. The average of small circulation to each bank in Boston is less than \$50,000—say an average profit of from \$2100 to \$2400, providing the bank could always let every cent of its money. But this is rarely the case, in strictness—there must always be some lee way, even in those cases which go so very near the wind. Then again, the trouble and expense. Without small bills almost any of our banks could dispense with one of its present salaries; and when, moreover, it is considered that each bill really costs at least four or five cents, say nothing of time and trouble, and that a one dollar bill must be in constant use eight or nine months, a two dollar bill four or five and a half months, and a three dollar bill three months, before they pay for themselves, the profit in a city, of a 'small circulation,' is cut down very low. In the country, with a scattered population, the case is somewhat different; but even here, \$1, 618,425 in specie would replace all the 'small' bills in circulation last autumn. The Suffolk Bank system has shown all much of the profit of paper circulation. At any rate, we should like to have these 'gold dollars,' and all other gold and silver coins, sent rapidly and numerously among the people; and how this can be done we know not, except by means of the 'specie clause.'

WHAT'S IN A NAME?—There is a locality in St. Louis called "General Ballyache's dyke." We do not know what the general's character as an officer may be, but we should think he would be apt to foment intestine commotions.

We clip the following from the Boston Daily Evening Traveller, a neutral paper, but whose sympathies, as usual with that class of papers, are with the whig party and policy. It speaks what the regular party presses dare not even intimate:

THE BOSTON APPOINTMENTS.—The information received yesterday, of the appointment of Mr. William Hayden, Postmaster of Boston, of Mr. Geo. Lunt, late of Newburyport, but now of this city, as U. S. District Attorney, and of Mr. Charles Davens, of Greenfield, as U. S. Marshall for this district—produced quite a stir in this community. The general feeling manifested was that of disappointment; and in respect to the first, and perhaps the second named offices, a feeling more nearly allied to chagrin or disgust, was pretty generally expressed. Those at a distance from the city, who have been accustomed to look to the Whig press for the tone of public sentiment in relation to this community, were going on in official incumencies, will not be in danger of mistake by consulting that source in the present instance. The earnestness with which the Whig papers announce the confirmation of these appointments on the part of the community, is highly significant. We are free to say, that they appear to us to be a glaring violation of the principles laid down by President Taylor, in respect to appointments. Based as they have been, entirely upon the old doctrine of rewarding party services with the emoluments of public office, we feel bound to express an unqualified and indignant dissent—and in doing so, we fully believe we utter the prevailing sentiment of the community, whose interests and wishes in the matter ought to have been consulted, as being paramount to any and every private or party consideration.

ENTIRELY CHARACTERISTIC.—A Washington correspondent of the Boston Post in noticing the distinctions between the real, bona-fide characteristics of the animal man, viz: form, weight, inertia, locomotion, &c.—and the ideal President Taylor, whose speeches reach us through the papers, thus graphically describes an official interview between the real President, and Municipal authorities:—

Recently the magistracy of this city were introduced to the real general, by Mayor Seaton, who made an appropriate address on the occasion. And the real general made a reply, as I am glad to see the magistracy of Washington—pleasant day today. I think we shall have some good weather. But the ideal general, the figure of speech that personifies the president in the newspapers, would not allow the address to go out in this form, and accordingly it was fixed up in a very decent garb and sent forth through the press another altogether than the real speech of the real general.

Of his capacity as chief magistrate—the executive of a great and intelligent people, and of his entire submission to the will and control of the cabinet, the writer thus speaks:—

The truth is—and it is well to tell the truth to the American people—Gen. Taylor is utterly incompetent for the place he now occupies. He is very far inferior in point of capacity even to Gen. Harrison, superannuated and incompetent as he was. And every candid and impartial man, who sees and hears him speak or converse, goes away from him with that mortifying conviction deeply impressed upon his mind. It is this incapacity of Gen. Taylor for the duties of the presidency, in which is to be found the true cause of the shameful and shocking violation of his solemn pledges, of which he has been guilty since he came into the presidency. He is but a baby in the hands of the wily and unscrupulous men by whom he is surrounded. If he would be honest, and redeem his solemnly pledged word, he cannot. He cannot do a thing, or move an inch as president, without their aid. He is completely at their mercy, and they use him without scruple and without remorse, as a mortifying fact is becoming daily more and more apparent, and soon the whole country will awaken to a realizing sense of its painful truth.

To the real patriots of the country, to the true lovers of democratic institutions, the fact that a man has been elected to the great office of president, with scarcely one qualification to fill him for his high and solemn duties, is not only mortifying, but it is alarming. It disgraces our country, and belies the capacity of the people for self-government.

THE DEPART OF THE HAYTIAN PRESIDENT.—The Journal of Commerce publishes a letter dated St. Domingo City, April 21, which gives some particulars of the decided check, if not defeat, which the black President of Hayti has received in his career of conquest:—"On the 21st," says the letter, "the Haytiens posted their artillery, determined on an energetic and decisive effort. After two days of charges of musketry, the Dominicans threw away their muskets, and commenced a combat with swords, which continued for more than two hours. Victory was for a long time doubtful, but at last the Haytiens, led, leaving the field covered with dead and wounded. All their artillery, munitions, and two flags, fell into our hands. Among the dead we have recognized three of their Generals. Our spies report that their whole army is disorganized. The Dominicans were commanded by Gen. Santarum."

Other accounts state that the Dominicans had crossed the frontier, expressing the determination to be the aggressors, and to kill every person taken. Since the battle, provisions at Port au Platte and other ports had risen 25 per cent.

THE END OR OUTPOST.—We conversed with a gentleman last evening, who had been in the morning, and we learn from him the following extraordinary story.—A convict in the State Prison at Thomaston, who had served his time out within a day or two, was found with a letter in his pocket, purporting to be from young Flint (the student of Dr. Lodge) who was signed as an important witness at his trial—stating that he, Flint, driven by the remorse of conscience at having wickedly been the cause of convicting an innocent man, had been led to make way with himself. On investigation, by the proper officers, the prisoner confessed that the letter had been written and delivered to him by Koenig; and that K. had engaged him, on getting out of prison, to make after him and put that letter in his pocket after he had done the deed? In the course of the day, Coolidge learned that his diabolical plot had been discovered, and in the evening made way with himself. [Argus, 19th.]

INDIAN WAR.—A letter received at Camargo states that Parades, at the head of one thousand Indians, was commencing a war of extermination against the white race in Mexico, similar to that which has so long been waged in Yucatan. In San Luis, the seat of Parades' operations, nineteen whites—French, Dutch, and Americans—are said to have been put to death recently.

## STATE TREASURER'S REPORT.

This is a carefully prepared document, and shows that the finances of the state continue in sound condition. We gather from it the following facts:

Amount of receipts from May 1, '48, to April 30, 1849, inclusive, \$275,890 57  
Balance of cash in the treasury, May 1, 1848, 126,478 25

\$402,368 82

The expenditures for the same period amount to \$223,330 56

Leaving balance on hand 79,038 26

\$402,368 82

The estimated receipts for the ensuing fiscal year the Treasurer states at \$559,257 81

Estimated expenditures at 281,907 40

Leaving a balance of \$177,350 41

The liabilities of the state amount to \$1,271,914.37. These include the public funded debt, due as follows:

Due and uncalled for, 5,000.00

Due in 1850, 16,000.00

" 1851, 368,600.00

" 1852, 118,000.00

" 1854, 10,000.00

" 1855, 270,000.00

" 1856, 132,500.00

" 1860, 35,000.00

The resources of the state are stated as \$914,703.16

The heaviest amount of the public debt becomes due in 1851, and Mr. McDonald suggests that our United States stock should be reserved towards its payment. He also suggests that "authority be given to redeem, when the condition of the treasury will allow, any scrip falling due in 1851, and previous to that time. By this process of redemption we shall save the accumulating interest, and bring the amount to be paid in 1851, nearly, if not completely, within the receipts of the year."

The report recommends the imposition of a state tax of \$200,000, and gives the following as the amount of taxes since 1840:

1840, \$100,000 00

1841, 200,000 00

1842, 200,000 00

1843, 200,000 00

1844, 150,000 00

1845, 150,000 00

1846, 200,000 00

1847, 100,000 00

1848, 200,000 00

1849, 200,000 00 due Jan. 1850.

It will be perceived that there have been two assessments for \$100,000 00—two for \$150,000 00—and six for \$200,000 00. [Argus.]

## LEGISLATIVE.

In the Senate, May 12.—Mr. Dyer, from the Joint Select Committee, to which was referred the return of votes for Governor, made a report, from which the following statistics are obtained:—

Whole number of votes legally returned and counted 81,959

JOHN W. DANA had 35,760

Eljah L. Hamlin 29,222

Samuel Pessenden 12,037

Rufus K. Goodenow 1,014

—Lowell 1,037

Joshua A. Lowell 45

—Johnson 21

Ezekiel Holmes 31

Alfred Johnson 57

Edward Hamlin 23

John Hamlin 19

Joshua Lowell 9

Eljah J. Hamlin 2

All others 29

The returns from Friendship and Unity Plantations were rejected on account of informality.

The committee further report that no person has received a majority of the votes returned and allowed, and that it is consequently no election of Governor by the people, and that JOHN W. DANA, ELIJAH L. HAMLIN, SAMUEL PESSENDEN, and RUFUS K. GOODENOW are the constitutional candidates to fill the vacancy.

The report was accepted. A message was received from the House, announcing the election by that body of JOHN W. DANA and ELIJAH L. HAMLIN, as the two candidates from which an election of Governor for the current political year is to be made.

On motion of Mr. Hodgdon, a committee, consisting of Messrs. Hodgdon, Fox and Chapman, was raised to receive, sort and count the votes for Governor for the current political year. The ballots having been received the committee reported as follows:

Whole number of votes 28

JOHN W. DANA had 26

Eljah L. Hamlin 2

The report was accepted, and JOHN W. DANA was declared constitutionally elected Governor for the current political year.

On motion of Mr. Treat, Ordered, That Messrs. Treat, Clark and Prescott, with such as the House may join, be a committee to wait on JOHN W. DANA, and inform him that he has been constitutionally elected Governor for the current political year.

On motion of Mr. Clark, a message was ordered to be sent to the House announcing the election of Governor. Adjourned.

In the House, May 12.—The report of the Joint select committee appointed to count the votes for Governor was received from the Senate and accepted. (See Senate proceedings.)

Agreeably to assignment the House proceeded to vote. Messrs. Sewall of Oldtown, Walker of Lovell, Gilman of Hallowell, Cary of Hallowell, and Tucker of Gardiner, were appointed to receive and count votes, who reported that:

John W. Dana had 123 votes

Eljah L. Hamlin 122 "

Samuel Pessenden 17 "

R. K. Goodenow 7 "

Eljah W. Hamlin 1 "

On motion of Mr. Talbot of Lubec, it was Ordered, That the Clerk inform the Senate that the House has the day by ballot from the persons having the highest four numbers of votes on the list, elected John W. Dana and Eljah L. Hamlin to be returned to the Senate, of whom the Senate is by ballot to elect one who shall be declared the Governor of this State for the current political year. Adjourned.

In the House, May 15.—Mr. North of Augusta laid on the table a bill to exempt Homesteads from levy and sale on execution.

The committee on elections reported that 150 persons were entitled to the seats they claimed. There is only one contested case—that of Mr. Carter of Portland.

The two houses in convention re-elected Ezra B. FREZIGN Secretary of State, by the fol-







